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**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:****Page 7:**

a1  
--[0018] Another prior art approach is a speaker-dependent speech recognition wherein the speech recognition device is trained to a particular person's voice. Therefore, only the particular speaker is recognized, and that speaker must go through a training or "enrollment" process of reading or inputting a particular speech into the speech recognition device. A higher accuracy is achieved without increased cost or increased computational time. The drawback is that use of speaker-dependent voice recognition is limited to one person, requires lengthy training periods, may require a lot of computation cycles, and is limited to only applications where the speaker's identity is known ~~a priori~~ a priori [;]

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a2  
--[0044] A transname is defined herein as a transition between the phoneme (or allophone) components of human speech. There are approximately 10,000 transnames. Transnames are therefore smaller subunits or components of speech, and are used by the invention to produce a speech recognition that is speaker-independent and that operates on connected speech (i.e., the speaker can talk normally and does not have to take care to voice each word separately and distinctly).  
[0045] The speech recognition of the invention does not attempt to find and identify phonemes, as is done in the prior art. Instead, the speech recognition device 400 searches for transitions between and within phonemes (i.e., transnames), with such transitions generally being shorter in duration than phonemes. Moreover, because a transname is defined by two temporally adjacent phonemes or parts of phonemes, the number of transnames is approximately equal to the square of the number of phonemes (i.e.,  $100 \times 100 = 10,000$ ). Identification of the transname components of speech therefore ~~achieved~~ achieves a greater efficiency, accuracy, and resolution than the various speech recognition techniques of the prior art [;]

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a3 --[0060] The transneme-to-vocabulary database 427 maps found transnemes to one or more speech units, with a speech unit being a word, a portion of a word (e.g. a syllable), a phrase, or any utterance that has a defined meaning. By using the transneme-to-vocabulary database 427, the speech recognition device 400 may compare groupings of one or more found transnemes to the transneme-to-vocabulary database 427 in order to find speech units and create words and phrases{;}

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